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India Provides Key To Victory Against Japan

Release Congress Leaders And Open Conference On Basis Of Independence Programme

FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENT IN "WASHINGTON POST"

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The India League of America appeals for United States' mediation For India immediately, in a full page advertisement in to-day's "Washington Post"

It declares that only a fraction of India's manpower and resources are at present in the fight because of lack of freedom.

It urges the release of Congressmen followed by the opening of new conferences between the British Government and the Indian leaders on a basis of "mutual understanding to find that way of action which will bring India most speedily into ranks of the Allies by beginning now a programme of independence.

IT ASSERTS THAT INDIA IS THE KEY TO VICTORY AGAINST JAPAN.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE MUST BE RETRIEVED

Britain Will Participate In Air Attack On Japan Churchill's Assurance To Congress

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The British Prime Minister Mr. Churchill addressing United States Congress declared that the British would participate in the air attack on Japan.

Mr. Churchill was greeted with cheers lasting several minutes when he rose to address members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Recalling that 17 months had passed since he last addressed Congress he said "For 500 days we have tolled, suffered and dared shoulder to shoulder against a cruel and mighty enemy. We have acted in close combination in many parts of the world on land, sea and in the air. There is nothing more important for the future of the world than the fraternal association of our two peoples both in war and in peace."

ALLIES' MISFORTUNES.

Recalling the period when the Anglo-American fleets lost the naval command of the Pacific and Indian Oceans for the time being he said "In swift succession very heavy misfortunes fell upon us and our Allies. In Singapore, we suffered the largest military disaster in British history. All this has to be retrieved. All this and much else has to be repaid.

Britain has at least as great an interest as the United States in waging an unceasing and relentless war against Japan. We will wage that war with you while there is breath in our bodies and blood in our veins. A notable part in the war against Japan must be played by the large armies and air and naval forces now marshalled by Great Britain on India's eastern frontier. There lies one of the means of bringing aid to hard press long-tormented China. I regard effective and immediate aid to China as one of the most urgent of our common tasks". Field Marshal Wavell and the other two Commanders-in-Chief in India had not travelled all this way to Washington to concern themselves with the health and happiness of the Mikado of Japan. If everything was ready to give the great armies standing read in India, an order to march towards the Burma Road that order would be given this afternoon. The matter was, however, somewhat more complicated. All movements of troops into the mountains and jungles north-east of India was very strictly governed by what American military men called the science of motives. Britain would use resolutely every man, gun and aeroplane that could be used in that sphere as they had done in other theatres. But the defeat of Japan would not mean the defeat of Germany while the defeat of Germany would infallibly mean the defeat of Japan. That did not mean that both sides would not proceed together. Indeed, the major part of the United States forces was now deployed on the Pacific front.

"U-BOAT DANGER STILL GREATEST"

Recalling that the United States in January 1942 undertook the main responsibility for prosecuting the war against Japan while Britain took the main burden of the Atlantic, he said that in the dangerous waters of the mediterranean and in Arctic convoys to Russia, Britain had sustained since the alliance began over double the merchant tonnage losses than had fallen upon the United States. The prodigious output of the United States shipbuilding yards had now for six months past overtaken and now far surpassed the losses of both the Allies. Here was every reason to count upon a progressive expansion of Allied shipping available for war. "Our killings of U-boats have this year greatly exceeded all previous experience and in the last three months and particularly the last three weeks have yielded record results. This is partly due to the large numbers of U-boats operating but also to a marked improvement in the severity of our measures against them and of the new devices continually employed. The U-boat danger is still the greatest we have to face, but have good confidence that it will be overcome. This is the main measure of our joint war effort. We are also conducting the principal air offensive against Germany powerfully aided by the United States Air Force. The Allies already vastly outnumber the hostile air force of Germany, Italy, and Japan and still more does our output of new planes surpass the output of the enemy. Germany and Japan fondly imagined that they would terrorise nations great and small into submission. Already they have begun to show their first real mortal weakness."—Reuter.

Opinion was divided as to whether air power alone could procure a collapse in Germany or Italy. The experiment was worth trying as long as other measures were not excluded. There was no harm in finding out. In any case the damage done to the Axis war potential was enormous. "It is the settled policy of our two staffs to make it impossible for Germany, Italy or the occupied countries. Wherever these centres are developed they will be destroyed. This process fill continue ceaselessly with ever-increasing intensity until the German and Italian peoples abandon the monstrous tyrannies they have reared. Military and geographical difficulties must be overcome so that the necessary desirable process of laying Japanese munitions centres in ashes might begin. "That this objective holds a high place in the present conference is obvious. Britain will participate in this air attack on Japan in harmonious accord with the major stategy of the war."

Pointing out that political and military authority were combined in the case of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Mr. Churchill commented amid laughter "Even I have been drawn from time to time, perhaps not wholly against my will, into some participation in military affairs." Expressing the hope that he and President Roosevelt would soon have a long-sought meeting with M. Stalin and Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, the Prime Minister said that there could be no more encouraging example of the fruits of the consultations than the North African campaign which had just ended so well.

The major problem now before the United States and to a lesser extent before Britain was not so much the creation of armies or a vast output of munitions and aircraft for prodigious results had been achieved but the application of those forces in the teeth of U-boat resistance across great oceans and narrow seas or across swamps, mountains and jungles.—Reuter.

Churchill On Axis Losses

Mr. Churchill announced that the African excursions of the Axis had cost them 9,50,000 soldiers, 24,00,000 tons of shipping sunk, nearly 8,000 aircraft destroyed, 8,200 guns, 2,550 tanks and 70,000 trucks.

Mr. Churchill said "it is our settled policy to make it impossible for Germany to carry on any form of war industry on a large and concentrated scale either in Germany, Italy or any occupied country. This process will continue ceaselessly with ever-increasing weight and intensity".—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Envoy Arrives In Moscow

MOSCOW, May 19.

President Roosevelt's special envoy Mr. Joseph Davies who is bearing a personal letter from President Roosevelt to M. Stalin arrived at Moscow airport to-day. The air-field was decorated with United States and Soviet flags. Mr. Davies who looked very well after his trip made no statement.—Reuter.

Seven Injured In Wall Collapse

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To-night at about 8-30, the wall of a building at Wadala suddenly collapsed injuring seven persons. They were rescued by fire brigade men and removed to hospital.

PANTELLARIA BOMBED

Heaviest Raid Of War: Naval Craft In Harbour Wrecked

LONDON, May 19.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in North Africa:— Pantellaria had its heaviest raid of the war yesterday when American twin-engined bombers and fighter-bombers dropped nearly 2,00.000 pounds of bombs on the island.

Hits were scored on an airfield and barracks. The aerodrome administration buildings were heavily strafed and left in flames. More than a dozen small naval craft were wrecked in the harbour and gun positions also hit.

Photographs show direct hits on six merchant vessels in the harbour, fires in the dock and warehouse area and extensive craters on the aerodrome. United States army "Flying Fortresses" which raided Trepani caused a ship to blow up in the dock area when six vessels were straddled. The "Fortresses" were attacked by "Messerschmitts" and "Fockwulfs" over 120 miles of their homeward flight. The escorting "Lightnings" shot down five Axis aircraft and a "Fortress" bombardier accounted for another.

Enormous Axis Casualties

LONDON, May 19.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters wires:— Further details of the enormous Axis casualties suffered in the series of successive defeats since Mareth are officially revealed here to-day. The grand total now reaches 3,24,000 of which 2,67,000 are prisoners of war.

Of this second figure, not less than 2,24,000 were captured during the battles starting on May 5th and finishing on 18th. British, American and French forces all contributed to the total. The figure is completed by 30,000 Axis troops estimated killed and 27,000 seriously wounded.—Reuter.

FOUR ENEMY BOATS SUNK BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, May 19.

The supplement to today's Soviet "communique" stated that in the Lisichansk region, the Soviet artillery barrage was continued and several dozen enemy "Pill-boxes" were smashed and seven enemy batteries silenced.

In Kuban, north-east of Novorossisk, Soviet troops repelled a German attack. In the lower part of Kuban, Red Army troops sank four boats filled with German soldiers trying to cross the river. In the Sevsk region, there was an artillery and mortar barrage.—Reuter.

INDIA SUPPORTS 400,000 REFUGEES

WESTMINSTER.—Hundred and twenty million people in Europe would escape if they could from the Nazi regime, said the Under-Secretary for Home Affairs Major Peake in the House of Commons reviewing the Refugee Problem and the Anglo-American Refugee conference at Bermuda.

Britain, he said had received 4,000 in the last five months alone —a record with which no other country could compare. No single refugee reaching Britain had been turned back. In the Empire, India alone was supporting over 4,00,000. But vast numbers were beyond possibility of rescue.—Reuter.

JEWS TO SUFFER FOR R. A. F. RAIDS!

STOCKHOLM, May 19.

The Berlin Press has given the German people an indication of the great destruction caused by the bombing of the Ruhr dams in the form of articles demanding reprisals against the Jews "proportionate with the very great damage caused by the attack."

Berlin correspondents of neutral papers are still forbidden to discuss the extent of the damage, but some of them hint at the possibility of an anti-Jewish pogrom. German newspapers are reported to be playing up accounts of the planning of the raid in which the idea of the bombing the dams was atributed to a Jewish refugee in Britain.

Headlines include "new originator of terror attack" "originator and with him the whole Jewish race are responsible for the great damage caused by the attack on the dams" and "they will not escape punishment."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

On Arakan Front

Report Of Renewed Patrol Activity

NEW DELHI, May 19.

On the Arakan front, there has been renewed patrol activity, says today's India Command Joint War communique.

Yesterday morning (May 18) one of our patrols engaged a party of 42 enemy attempting a reconnaissance in the Taung Bazar area.

Twenty of the enemy, of whom at least half were wounded, fled southwards. Of the rest, fifteen were killed, and two taken prisoner. In Northern Burma, in an action fought on May 15 near Sumprabum, between one of our Kachin patrols and a detachment of thirty Japanese, eight of the enemy were killed, and the Kachins suffered no loss.

Yesterday R.A.F. Blenheims escorted by fighters attacked enemy supply concentrations east of Taungup. Bombs were seen to burst in the target area, and one large fire was left burning. Another formation of bombers with fighter escort attacked warehouses at Satyogya Creek near Akyab town.

Beaufighters, Hurricanes and Mohawks continued their attacks on Japanese water transport over the coastal area of Burma, from the Mayu river to Sandoway. At least, twelve supply sampans were destroyed and many others damaged.

In the Buthidaung area, an attack was made on 15 enemy motor vehicles, all of which were either damaged or destroyed. Last night, Wellington aircraft bombed objectives at Taungup. Bursts were observed in the target area and several good fires were left burning. Bombs were also dropped on Letpan.

PAID HOLIDAY TO MILLWORKERS

The Bombay Millowners' Association have decided to give a paid holiday to their employees on Friday, May 21, in celebration of the victory in Tunisia.

'Tunisia Day' Public Meeting

To celebrate "Tunisia Day" and to mark the completion of the first year of the National War Front, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Friday. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside. Speakers will be Sir Rustom Masani, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Dr. Nazir Ahmad and Mr. V. M. Tarkunde. The programme includes Victory and patriotic songs.

19 JAP PLANES DESTROYED

Attempted Enemy Raid On U. S. Air Base In Hunan

LONDON, May 19.

General Stilwell's 'communique' states: "United States' fighters destroyed seven Japanese fighters and two bombers with ten other planes probably destroyed when the enemy yesterday attempted to raid an advanced American air base in Hunan province. All United States planes returned safely.—Reuter.

On Pacific Front

LONDON, May 19.

Allied headquarters South-east Pacific:—The "communique" to-day states:

NEW BRITAIN, RABAUL: Our heavy bombers in adverse weather raided Vunakanau aerodrome just before dawn starting fires.

GASMATA: Our medium bombers in night attacks bombed and strafed the aerodrome and defensive installations in the area.

CAPE GLOUCESTER: One of our heavy bombers bombed the aerodrome.

At Lae, one of our heavy bombers bombed the aerodromes after dusk. At Wau, 25 Japanese fighters bombed and strafed the aerodrome causing slight damage but no casualties.—Reuter.

Miners Walk Out From Pennsylvania Pits

MANTYGLO (Pennsylvania), May 19.

Breaking Mr. John Lewis' truce pledge 1,800 miners in three pits have voted for a walkout. The midnight shift failed to arrive at work. The miners protested against Secretary Ickes' statement that the settlement must be approved by the War Labour Board.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The treaty providing for the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China will be ratified here to-morrow between the United States Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull and the Chinese Ambassador Doctor Wei Tao Ming.

As stated by the President and the Secretary of State at the time of the signing of the treaty, the conclusion of this pact is a matter of much gratification to the Government and people of the United States.—Reuter.

GALLACHER TO VISIT INDIA?

But Amery Unable To Recommend Him For Transport Priority

LONDON, May 19.

It is understood that the Communist Member of Parliament Mr. William Gallacher has been informed by the India Office that the Government of India has no objection whatever to his proposed visit to India to attend the Communist Party's convention at the end of June.

Mr. Amery, however, is unable to recommend Mr. Gallacher for transport priority pointing out that there are many urgent demands for passages to India for persons whose presence in India is needed for purposes connected with the war effort and Government service and a long waiting list of private individuals some of whom have been waiting since 1940.

Mr. Gallacher is contemplating raising the matter in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

WHEN PROGRESSIVE WRITERS MEET

BOMBAY, May 19.

Nearly 150 delegates from all over India are expected to attend the Fourth All-India Progressive Writers' Conference which will open in Bombay on May 22. The delegations participating represent all the major language groups. Particularly strong contingents are arriving from Bengal and Andhra.

The Conference will have a 'presidium'—or a panel of Presidents —of seven instead of a single President. The 'Presidium' consists of Messrs. Josh Malihabadi (Urdu), Rahul Sankrityayan (Hindi), S. A. Dange (Marathi), Tarashankar Benerji and Manoranjan Bhattacharya (Bengali), Tapidharma Rao (Telugu) and Jitubhai Mehta (Gujarati), all well-known personalities in their respective spheres of literature.

Messages of greetings to the Conference have been received from a number of foreign authors of world-wide fame including Pearl Buck, the Nobel Prize winning American Novelist.—United Press.

Buddha-Jayanti In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Buddha-Jayanti was celebrated today at Anand-Vihar, in the Compound of the Nair Hospital with Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presiding.

Miss Sindhumati Chitre and Miss Krishnabai Pai read two papers on the life and teachings of Buddha.

Mr. B. J. Wadia said that in these days of turmoil and strife, it was well if people remembered the teachings of Buddha. His was a life of romance, of pathos and high inspiration.

Born of royal lineage, he renounced everything to discover if there was nothing greater than enjoyment. After many years of meditation and suffering, he discovered, that desire was at the root of all human misery. He taught man to lead a detached life.

The speaker compared Buddha with Mahatma Gandhi and said: "In India, the Sanyasi is revered more than the King. Take the example of the real Sanyasi living among us—Mahatma Gandhi. It is because he has renounced everything and is prepared to court all manner of suffering, that we love and reverence him so greatly."

The speaker exhorted the gathering to ponder deeply over Buddha's teachings.

ALLOWANCE FOR RUIKER'S FAMILY

NAGPUR, May 19: Following a representation by Mr. G. S. Page, M.L.A., the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, have sanctioned a monthly maintenance allowance from April of Rs. 60 per mensem to the family of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Labour leader, now detained in Vellore Jail.—United Press.

KHAKSARS' MEETING: There will be a series of meetings of Khaksars in Bombay on 28th, 29th and 30th instant. Allama Mashriqui will address the meeting.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July)

NEW YORK, May 19.

Previous Closing	19.94
Today's opening	19.97
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	19.97
Difference	+.03

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE LOANS

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet.

3 per cent Australian Commonwealth £102 3/4; 2 1/2 per cent British Consols £80 13/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £104 15/16; 3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/16; 4 per cent War Loan £113; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 3/8; 3 1/2 per cent War Loan £100 9/16; 4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 19.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors dol. 52 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28 3/8
United States Steel Common dol. 54 7/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

Wendell Willkie On World Leadership

Russia, China & Other Nations Also Must Be Permitted To Line Up

NEW YORK, May 19.

Speaking at a dinner here, Mr. Wendell Willkie said:

"We must enlarge the orbit of nations participating in the leadership of world".

Britain and the United States alone would be unable to rule the world. Russia, China and other nations must be permitted to have leading parts.

After the war, Britain and America must advocate the basic "right to write and the right to publish what is written".—Reuter.

Captors Of Arnim & Aosta

Indian Troops Are Pride Of British Armies Says "Evening Standard"

LONDON, May 19.

Commenting that it was the Indian forces to which General Von Arnim surrendered in Tunisia and Indian troops who captured the Duke of Aosta in the Eritrea campaign the London "Evening Standard' writes today:

Neither accident nor cynical humour dictated that these military custodians of the creed of Herrenvolk should be humbled by such "non-Aryans" whom they affect to despise most. The Fourth Indian Division deserved their captures. They grasped the prizes won in battle against the best soldiers the Nazis and Fascists could pit against them. The valour of Indians, says the paper, has been crowned with "the victories of Agoroat, Barentu, Asmara, Massawa and—the most thrilling of all—because it was won against powerfully defended mountain position—Keren: —victories which liberated coloured man in his last independent stronghold in the modern world. Victories which made fighting Indians a legend wherever human daring is honoured among men".

The editorial continues, "Indians operated in Iraq. They took part in the occupation of Syria. Wherever the British fight, Indians are with them and of them. They are pride of the British armies everywhere tested for their intelligence and their mastery of complicated machinery, in dangers in which man's mettle counts for more than creed or colour. Their numbers now exceed million drawn from many sects and tribes. Theirs will be a vital part in the final battles on every front. Lo, the great Indian: He fights for freedom and earns the right to its full enjoyment".—Reuter.

Victory Assured, Says Smuts

BLOEMFONTEIN:—General Smuts to-day predicted that Hitler's next great attempt to crush Russia will fail.

Speaking at a function in honour of the Greek Princesses Frederica Louise and Katherine he said, "Hitler has tried twice and he is going to try again—but he will fail.

There is no doubt about the great battles of the future—we shall win—victory is now assured".—Reuter.

NEW DELHI:—The Railway Convention Committee will meet in New Delho on May 28 and 29. Sir Edward Benthall, will preside.

PRESIDENT ON HIS TALKS WITH PREMIER

WASHINGTON, May 19.

President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference on Tuesday that his talks with Prime Minister Churchill are going on very satisfactorily but are not yet finished.

President Roosevelt said he had no comment to make on Senator Chandler's demand for "holding the war" in Europe in favour of an attack on Japan now.

The President said that he was too familiar with figures of matter to comment.

President Roosevelt expressed the view that Mr. Churchill would hold a press conference before leaving the United States.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King, arrived here on Wednesday for conferences with Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Mr. T. V. Soong called on President Roosevelt this morning.

Chile On Her Breaking With 4 Countries

SANTIAGO, May 19.

The Chilean Foreign Office in a statement giving the reasons for breaking relations with the Vichy-Rumanian-Bulgarian and Hungarian Governments said, "The evolution of international situation has created increasing difficulties in the relations with these countries which having accepted Axis control and collaboration lack the indispensable freedom for the full exercise of their sovereignty.

The Chilean Government is aware that the Governments of Vichy, Rumania and Hungary are collaborating with the war effort of the totalitarian states."—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SWEEPERS' STRIKE ENDS

CAWNPORE, May 19: The Municipal sweepers' strike ended to-day and the sweepers resumed work. It was agreed that the sweepers should place their demands and grievances on May 22 and 24 before the District Magistrate who will give his decision on matters under dispute.—A. P.

WANTED

A leading Life Insurance Company of 30 years standing with its Head Office in Bombay and having a Life Fund of over Rupees Fifty Lacs is undergoing a plan of re-organisation and requires for its Bombay Head Office one Agency Manager on a starting pay of Rs. 500|- p. m. with annual increments of Rs. 125|- in the grade of 500|125-4|1000) and 2 Agency Inspectors on Rs. 250|- p. m. each with annual increments of Rs. 50|- in the grade of (250|50-5|500). Persons with past experience and business production capacities need apply to Box No. 521, c|o "Bombay Chronicle."

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

WORLD EXCHANGES

The series of articles by Prof. K. T. Shah, on the proposals for the currency and exchange reorganisation of the world gives a timely warning regarding the post-war fate of world exchanges and of the Indian currency system in particular. While the authors of both the British and the American plans profess to desire stabilisation of world exchanges, after the war, Mr. Shah feels doubtful about the British plan, which seeks to maintain, in a roundabout way, the central position of the London Money Market. The days of London, as the dictator of world finance and international credit, are ended. And even if there were not the unpleasant experience of London's unilateral trifling with the stability of world exchanges, e.g., in 1931, by a sudden, unilateral abandonment of the gold standard, the post-war world must be chary of permitting any single country, however resourceful and credit-worthy, to be in a position to dislocate international trade and finance by her own action. The limitation of local sovereignty in the common interest of the world of commerce, is inevitable. Unless and until a really sovereign world currency authority is set up, there is little hope of abiding peace in the Exchange markets.

Emphasis on gold is laid, practically equally, in both plans. The American emphasis is, however, more direct and specific, because the United States have cornered five-sixth of the monetary gold of the world. So far as India is concerned, however, Mr. Shah entertains no apprehensions, not only because India is generally,—and will continue to remain after the war,—a surplus country, which will have more to receive from the rest of the world than to pay, but also because she has still ample gold reserves, notwithstanding the depletion in the thirties, to meet any temporary adverse balance. But what India has yet not got, and which is absolutely indispensable for her co-operation to be substantial as well as effective, is a popular National Government, commanding the fullest confidence of its people. Her representatives in a World Council of this nature will be liable, while the present regime endures, not only to be selected for reasons of British imperial convenience but also to represent mainly, if not entirely, British imperial interests. And while such an apprehension has any foundation, India's adherence to any such scheme would be only nominal. Continuation, moreover, of the rupee-sterling link, unnatural and uneconomic as it is, will be viewed in this country, as mark of India's dependence, which will not dispose the rest of the world to treat her with the consideration her international trade demands.

The silence in the American plan about the future fiscal policy in the world has aroused unfavourable comment in Britain, and recalled memories of the time when the existence of high tariff walls in America rendered the liquidation of international indebtedness impossible. The necessity, however, for all backward countries, industrially speaking, to develop their own resources, and to adopt, for that purpose, such steps as are calculated most effectively to attain that end, seems to be recognised in the American plan,—at least in principle, and indirectly. India cannot object to this, because she is in the most urgent need of intensive, all-round industrialisation, in pursuance of comprehensive national plan, for which any measures deemed appropriate and adequate must be adopted. But that does not necessarily mean that India, or any country in her position, will prove an obstacle in the way of such proposals materialising. The hint, in fact, in the American plan of a nationalisation of the foreign trade in each participating country, as a condition precedent to the smooth working of such schemes, is a welcome, though unexpected, reminder that any hope of a sound and lasting post-war reconstruction must be illusory so long as the individualist anarchy of the pre-war days persists. The war has emphasised the necessity for a wholesale socialisation, without which world peace and international co-operation are unthinkable. Once such socialisation is an accomplished fact all over the commercial world, local difficulties, like tariffs, would have no force,—perhaps no need.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Still Spreading

Photographs and details received from other sources show that devastation and dislocation caused by the R.A.F. attack on the Mohne and Eder Dams are still spreading. In a week or so the flooded areas—and they are truly vast—will, of course, be duly drained. But the destruction which is enormous cannot be repaired soon or easily. And the power of which the dams were the source and which kept a great proportion of German war effort in the west going is lost completely. Here it is necessary to say that the death and misery in which hundreds of thousands of civilians, men, women and children have been suddenly submerged is certainly horrifying. Those poor people deserve sympathy. But such horrors are the inevitabilities of total war. Floods are no more than flames of incendiaries and high explosives.

Another Trouble

But while Hitler is staggering under this blow, it is not his only trouble in western Europe. American air activities have shown a striking increase during the last six or seven days. The U.S. Air Force has struck successfully at Wilhelmshaven, Emden and what the Nazis themselves call "key" bases on the Atlantic front like Bordeaux. It also bagged no fewer than 120 German fighters for the loss of twenty bombers. As to damage, the Germans are naturally vague about Wilhelmshaven and Emden. But what they say about Bordeaux —the motive, of course, being anti-Allied propaganda among the French—is revealing enough. These are shrewd blows at Germany's capacity to wage the U-boat war. But does the increase in American bomber and fighter offensive also suggest that the "softening up" process is about to begin?

Interesting Success

It is interesting to note that British submarines operating in the Mediterranean are meeting with even more striking success now than when the Axis had to supply and reinforce their armies in North Africa. The destruction of ten Italian supply ships and destroyers which has just been reported, follows within a week of the previous announcement of nearly as big a bag. The fact that Italian shipping losses have gone up instead of decreasing with the liquidation of Tunisia suggests, of course, that the Axis are feverishly trying to reinforce and strengthen the outlying bases like Sardinia, Sicily and Crete. But the increase in losses inside Axis waters also shows a fall in Axis morale along with a rise in the offensive spirit of the British naval forces.

Attu

The Americans are cautious in reporting the progress of operations in the Attu island. But the fact that they have captured the high ground commanding from two sides Holtz Bay where the Japanese are offering their final resistance is quite encouraging. But much more encouraging is the Tokyo Radio's broadcast appeal to its own people that "we must be calm and unafraid, but the fighting is remarkably serious and does not admit of complacency." The Japs rarely go so far in admitting any unfavourable situation. And it may safely be concluded that their end in Attu is very near. After which, let us hope, the end of the Japs in Kiska will also not be long delayed.

Late Sir Nilratan Sircar

The death of Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar deprives the country of one of its foremost physicians and public workers. Till 1920 he took a leading part in the Indian National Congress and was one of the staunchest champions of the Swadeshi movement inaugurated in Bengal in the anti-Partition days. After that date he confined his activities mainly to medical work wherein he was an acknowledged master. He was founder-President of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals and did much to promote medical research. He was also an educationist of no mean order and was for several years Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Though he dies at the ripe age of 82 his loss will be mourned by his numerous friends and admirers in the country.

Tunisia Day

Next Friday the 21st May has been declared a public holiday on which India is to celebrate Tunisia Day according to the Viceregal announcement. So to make the function a success, it will not be out of place to suggest, that Government should arrange to distribute free rice and wheat to the starving people in towns and villages so that they may eat their fill at least on that great day.

HARADHAN ROY CHOWDHURY.
Bombay.

II

Friday, the 21st of May 1943 has been named as the Tunisia Day, and has been declared a holiday by H. E. the Viceroy, who has failed to do anything with regard to anti-Indian Legislation in South Africa.

India rejoices at the defeat of the Axis in Tunisia. India rejoices at the great part played by the brave Indian soldiers in the Tunisian struggle. To the illiterate and the little educated of India, the Tunisia Day would be a holiday of no particular significance.

Educated India, however, cannot but remember on the Tunisia Day the fact that when India, India's resources and Indian soldiers have played such an important part in driving the enemy out of North Africa and in securing for the United Nations full and complete possession of the territory of Tunisia, just then, in another part of the same Continent—in a territory that forms part of the British Commonwealth—in South Africa, unwarranted, unjust and inhuman legislation prevail that impose, 'inter alia', unaccountable restrictions on the occupation as well as the acquisition of land by Indians. This ugly fact, Tunisia Day, reminds us, is not in tune with the war aims of the Allies.

India In World Currency Union

By K. T. SHAH
VII★

While the British Plan envisages multilateral clearing between the member countries, the American Plan seems based upon an International Bank. The quotas required from each member country resemble very closely share capital. By permitting or encouraging the continuance of foreign exchange markets in various centres where the Fund operates, the U.S. Fund would be no sort of a clearing house, except in the sense that every foreign exchange market is a clearing house. What the world needs, however, after the recent experience of currency chaos, is not a clearing house so much as a positive control machinery; and that the American plan provides in a goodly measure. A central clearing house, which the British scheme envisages, is apt to stress unduly the financial importance of a single centre, as London was before 1914 but which London now can no longer be. The existence of a central clearing house, located in a given country, might enable that country to dislocate the entire world exchanges, as London did in 1931, to suit local convenience. This will not help the programme of post-war reconstruction.

Under the American Plan a surplus country would be obliged to take the currency of its specific debtor; and would not receive a claim under the Fund's general pool. This would prevent deliberate over-exporting to any obviously weak buyer, and discourage trade by emphasising exchange risks. On the other hand, exchange risks would be reduced by insisting upon maintaining the gold value by the Fund Portfolio, in the event of depreciation or appreciation of any member currency. By a surplus country is meant one which has, on balance, to receive payments from others, and not to make them.

Perhaps the sole serious difference between the rival schemes is the absence of any provision, in the U. S Plan, for inducing persistent surplus countries to take payments in goods and services. That is why the American Plan does not even mention the influence of tariffs in obstructing trade, though that is fundamental to the success of any international monetary system. The American tariff will, according to the British critics, be the crux of the post-war equilibrium. Countries, however, which desire their local markets to be reserved primarily for their own products would naturally feel sympathetic towards the American suggestion. It may be questioned if Britain herself would, after this war, be such an ardent advocate of free trade as she was before 1900.

The only substitute for moderation in the American tariff policy would be big United States lending abroad The interwar period has proved that such dependence on incessant export of U. S. capital is an unreliable basis for stable world trade. The post-war world cannot function, if gold remains the sole import freely and really acceptable to the United States.

Even this difference, however, may prove more formal than real, since the American covering letter specifically confines discussion to machinery, leaving fundamentals for other Agencies.

Maintenance Of Local Sovereignty

Though no country is yet committed officially to any plan, it is reasonable to assume that each of the two leading Allies will support its own creation. The main objectives, and even the salient feature of the administrative machinery designed, are common to both the schemes. But there are important differences of detail which may cause an almost unbridgeable gulf. It would be a hard pill for Britain to swallow, if the undermining of local sovereignty of each participating country,—which is the kernel of the American scheme,—is to be an indispensable feature of the new organisation. It is not known, moreover, what attitude Russia and China have adopted regarding either proposal. If they object to any important points, or refuse to accept either plan, the proposed new currency order will be still born.

Position Of India

For India, the danger is considerable in the British plan, if only because of its vagueness; and also because of the insistence on local sovereign authority of each participating country. In trade balance proper, India has been, from time immemorial a creditor, or surplus, country. This surplus of payments due to her will be materially increased by the rapid disappearance of the sterling payments she has had, so far, annually to make to Britain on account of War office charges, interest on sterling debt, pensions and leave allowances of British officers serving in India. Even if she adopts a policy of intensive industrialisation, and national self-sufficiency, the balance of payments will always remain in her favour. She has, therefore, very little to lose, particularly if the American plan is adopted without mental reservation, and worked without any ulterior design. It is assumed, of course, that post-war India will be a fully independent which country will be represented on international organisations of this kind by her own people. And the latter, it is further assumed, will follow a line of policy which is most consonant with India's own interests.

In the American plan, however, is implicit a certain risk, which it is as well as to mention in this place. India is a country of enormous resources, which, however, need yet be developed. For that purpose, she will have to adopt a policy of intensive industrialisation, under a comprehensive, co-ordinated plan of national development. This will demand a considerable measure of fiscal protection to Indian industry, which may be construed as obstructing freedom of international exchange. This may be inevitable if individualist economy is maintained even after the war.

For my part, however, I believe the days of individualist economy, motived by private profit, are numbered; and there is much in the American plan which supports this belief. Under socialised economy world co-operation in all such matters will wear a wholly new aspect. It will be as indispensable, as it will be universally advantageous.

Resurrection Of Gold

The emphasis laid, in both plans, upon gold is undesirable, and retrograde. So far as India is concerned, however, being a creditor country, she has no need to take alarm. Her gold stock is depleted enormously since 1931 by the selfish, exploitive policy of British Imperialism. But, even so, there is no cause for alarm. Our known currency gold reserve is, at present prices, equal to permit our contribution in gold to be 20 per cent if we so wished, and if the quota fixed upon us necessitated it. And gold in private hands in India is much more considerable in all probability. A national government of India, commanding the complete confidence of its people, may easily mobilise much of the private hoards; and so make an effective contribution to the stability of world exchanges.

In order, however, that this may be achieved, India must be free, and governed by a popular national government. Even if no demurrer is made to the American plan on the score of its requiring a sacrifice of national sovereignty, the national self-respect of this country demands that we should rank equally with other member countries, and have a corresponding voice in the governance of the Fund. If the leading nations among the allies harbour the illusion that India will, even after the War—willingly, remain under the British Imperialist leading strings, and yet offer her full co-operation in such projects of post-war reconstruction, they would do so at grave risk to the success of their own proposals.

Break The Sterling Link

As one obvious mark of India's real and complete emancipation, she will have to break the present unnatural link of the rupee with the pound sterling; and make her currency and credit systems entirely free from any outside influence or control. Then only would her position be natural, her policy rational, her contribution to world rehabilitation substantial.

(The substance of these articles is taken from the writer's forthcoming work on "How India Pays For This War.")

(CONCLUDED.)

★Preceding articles in the series appeared on April 20,21,22,26 and 28 and May 10.

P. W. D. Office Set On Fire In Torgal Jahagir

Sind Govt. To Release Some Security Prisoners

BELGAUM, May 19.

An A. R. P. Instructor and three others were taken into custody at Nipani. Mr. Vinayakrao Patankar's residence was searched and he was later arrested. Mr. Gopal Belwadi of Yadwad has been arrested.

A P. W. D. Office was set on fire at Chandargi in Torgal Jahagir and the records and the building were damaged.

Mr. Shankar Rao Parulekar, Editor of the "Belgaum Samachar", who was arrested a few weeks back, has now been released. Five persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 30 in default to two months' further imprisonment each, on the charge of rioting at Kalmath in Belhongal Taluka.—United Press.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING CONSTABLE

SHOLAPUR, May 19.

The residence of Mr. M. H Shah, ex-Secretary of the City Congress Committee, was searched and some objectionable literature seized. The residence of another merchant was also searched.

Three persons were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default to one month's further jail, for assaulting a constable.

A sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine was given to another person on the charge of possessing prejudicial leaflets.

A prosecution has been launched against Mr. Channusingh Kalyansingh and Mr. M. D. Vibhute, for delivering objectionable speeches.

Mr. Suryakanth Sulakhe, who is wanted in connection with the fire in Sulakhe High School, has been asked to appear before the police before June 16 next. It is stated that in case he fails to do so the whole of his father's estate will be confiscated.—United Press.

SENTENCED FOR OBJECTIONABLE SPEECH

AHMEDNAGAR, May 19.

Mr. Ram Nisal has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of delivering an objectionable speech.—United Press.

POONA, May 19.

One person who was arrested for raising prejudicial slogan in the City, has been sent for detention under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

SIND SECURITY PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

KARACHI, May 19.

It is authoritatively learnt that some security prisoners in Sind will shortly be released by the Sind Government. Mr. Mahmud Amin Khoso, M. L. A. another security prisoner, has already been released on parole for 15 days due to ill health of his son.—A. P.

House Searches At Guntur

GUNTUR, May 19.

A C. I. D. Inspector of the Special Branch of Police, Madras, searched the houses in Lalapet when, it is stated, some explosives, sulphur and prejudicial literature were recovered.

On Sunday last the police searched the houses at Chebrole and seized 96 tolas of red sulphide of arsenic along with explosives and prejudicial literature.

One person was arrested and brought to Guntur.—United Press.

MYSORE GOVT. TO RELEASE DETENUS?

BANGALORE:— It is understood that the Government of Mysore have issued orders for the release of a certain number of Detenus confined in various jails in the State, some under certain conditions and others unconditionally. Orders are expected to be released to the press in a day or two. —A. P.

Execution Of Award Of Stripes Stayed

MADRAS, May 18

At the Madras High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Horwill admitted applications filed on behalf of B. Subbaraju of Bhimavaram (West Godaveri) against his conviction by the Special Magistrate of Bhimavaram for an offence under the Defence of India Rules:—

The applications were respectively in the nature of "habeas corpus" for the issue of 'writ of certiorari' and for the stay of sentence of whipping.

The petitioner along with others was prosecuted for alleged complicity in incidents connected with the burning of Shivarappet railway station (West Godaveri) in August last.

He was convicted under Section 147 I.P.C. read with Rule 35 (4) and Rule 121 of the Defence of India Rules, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500 and also directed to receive 20 stripes.

He contended that the Special Magistrate of Bhimavaram appointed under the Special Courts ordinance had no jurisdiction to convict in that according to the recent Calcutta High Court decision the ordinance was 'ultra vires' and prayed that the execution of sentence relating to award of stripes might be stayed pending the disposal of the petitions.

His Lordship admitting the petitions directed a notice to Government posted the case before a Full Bench on July 14 and also ordered the stay of the execution of punishment relating to the award of stripes.

His Lordship also admitted (similar) petitions on behalf of Yellaguda Venkatanarayana, Kistna District against his conviction by the Special Judge, Kistna, under the D. I. R. of an offence connected with stabotage on railway lines between Disapadu and Guidavada on October 1 and sentence of two years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 400.

These petitions will be heard by Full Bench on July 14.—A. P.

MORE GOVT. ACTION IN OFFING

Why Single Out Cotton Without Control Over Yarn And Cloth, Asks Sir Purshottamdas

NEW DELHI, May 19.

The Government of India's order prohibiting forward contracts in current crops is the latest step taken in pursuance of their policy of eliminating the speculative element in the marketing of cotton.

The cumulative effect of these steps is expected to be to stabilise the raw cotton position, and it is thought that further measures may not be called for. But cloth and yarn prices continue to give cause for serious consideration, and although nothing official is available, stringent action to deal with this situation is considered a logical corollary to the steps hitherto taken. Something in the direction of fixing ceiling prices for piecegoods and yarns is not ruled out.

Sir Purshottamdas Deplores New Cotton Ordinance

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has made the following statement in connection with the Cotton Ordinance issued by the Government of India:—

The Ordinance issued last night prohibiting further trading in hedge contracts in the current year brings prominently to the mind of the public the significance of the saying that rule by ordinance is rule by lawless law. Whatever be the justification or need to control cotton eventually, there is no justification for control of cotton *preceding* the control of yarn and cloth which are ruling at prices which are considerably higher than any prices based on the current quotations for cotton.

The Government first started control of food-grains and had eventually to confess the futility of that control as is shown by the several relaxations of food-grain control in several provinces. In spite of that experience, they have put their hands to a further control of another produce of the grower of India by this attempted control of cotton. It remains to be seen when they will see their mistake in this attempt and modify their policy. In the meanwhile, the market here has registered a neat drop of Rs. 50|- per candy on the announcement of the control last night.

MISLEADING STATEMENT

It is misleading to say that the cotton grower in India has finished marketing even now, because in the south, the crop is marketed in May and June. The method followed by the Ordinance is a novel one and most unexpected. It leaves the market open for two days for so-called trading—reckless bear sales without any liability to tender and without any fear of any penalty for non-tender. That the Government of India should have resorted to this is most deplorable, as it puts a premium on short sales of agricultural produce with impunity; and, in this particular case, it puts out a definite certainty of making money by this method—a method which has, in the past, invariably been decried by the Government itself.

It is true that the Government of India had given clear warning about six weeks back about their intention, but even they will not try to maintain that that warning involved in it unjustified gain to reckless bear sellers.

There is one aspect of this which requires to be mentioned. This decision of the Government will throw out of employment about four thousand persons who have been earning their livelihood by fair means and helping in their own way to market the agriculturist's crop. But in India, it is usual for the Government not to think of unemployment created by their policy as long as it does not interfere in their immediate object. In this particular case, people are wondering as to what is the immediate objective of the Government of India in enforcing control over cotton before devising any effective control over yarn and cloth.

KISANS DEMAND JAIL DELIVERY

TUWA (Godhra), May 18.

An appeal to the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders to enable them to solve the Indian deadlock, was made by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, President, All-Gujarat Kisan Conference in his presidential address at the session of the conference today. Thousands of Kisans attended the session.

The President said: "The failure of the Cripps' Mission goaded the National Congress, the premier political organisation in the country, to the path of direct action. The Congress decision has been used by misguided patriots for taking to sabotage of transport and other violent activities. While dissociating itself from such activities, the Kisan Sabha demands the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders to end the impasse.

Mr. Yagnik continuing referred to the food situation.

He criticised Government's failure to rally the peasants to its side by applying the new debt relief and tenancy laws to the whole province and appealed to the authorities to take prompt legal and administrative measures to relieve the peasants from the crushing burdens of excessive debts, rents and other dues.

Bombs And Prejudicial Literature Seized

GUNTUR, May 18

A party of the special branch police on Monday conducted several house searches and are reported to have seized explosive materials and prejudicial literature. It is stated four live bombs were recovered from one house.

The same police party searched two houses at Chebrole on March 16 seized a large quantity of explosive substances and a mass of prejudicial literature. Once person was arrested and brought to Guntur.—A. P.

CITY PRESSES RAIDED: 12 ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Mewad Printing Press situated at Kalbadevi was the scene of a C.I.D. raid last evening. For long the police searched the premises and ultimately seized some alleged objectionable literature.

Four persons including the proprietor of the press were put under arrest.

The C.I.D. also raided a printing press situated in the Hamam Street at practically the same hour of the day. Here eight persons were arrested.

Both the presses were sealed by the police.

Surat Strike Situation

SURAT, May 19.

Workers in four factories in Surat, who were on strike during the past week resumed work yesterday, a settlement having been reached between the management and the workers on the question of dearness allowance.

The strike in several other silk and cotton factories in the city is continuing, and about 800 workers are yet staying out.—A. P.

C. N. VAKIL ON CLOTH AND YARN CONTROL

SURAT, May 19.

The following statement has been issued by Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Prof. of Economics, Bombay, in connection with the appeal by several well-known persons headed by Pandit Malaviya for immediate steps to control the price of cloth.

In connection with the appeal for immediate steps by the Government to control the price of cloth and yarn, there are a few fundamental considerations to which attention may be drawn.

The increase in the price of ordinary cloth by about 500 per cent cannot be explained by a corresponding increase in the cost of production. The chief explanation lies in the prevailing inflation which has led to the existence of surplus purchasing power in the hands of certain classes of people who are able to demand the limited stock of goods that is available at continuously rising prices.

This tendency is aggravated by the spectator who is responsible either for buying up large stocks of cloth or for pushing up the price of cotton mill shares in the hope of making large profits in the end.

The signatories to the above appeal should therefore in the first place ask for the abandonment of the inflationary methods of finance by the Government of India, because unless it is general and cumulative force is removed other measures at controlling prices cannot succeed.

The second measure which should be demanded is a thorough-going and comprehensive control of the production and supply of cloth and yarn, accompanied by a proper scheme of distribution of the same.

STANDARD CLOTH SCHEME CRITICISED

We have had several conferences between the Government and the millowners for the production of what is known as standard cloth which has not yet materialised.

Even if it does, the schemes so far published show their utter inadequacy to meet the requirements of the people and to solve the problem to which the above appeal draw a pointed attention.

The Government of India have recently shown great anxiety to control the price of raw cotton, though the Cotton Ordinance has not had the desired effect and has led to a bitter controversy.

Instead of approaching the problem in this piecemal fashion, the Government should realise that the control of prices and production should be comprehensive and should be planned from the centre, the provinces and states being asked to carry out the same effectively.

So long as this is not done, we shall continue to have the present difficulties in one form or other which will be further aggravated by daily dose of inflation which the Government of India injects into the currency circulation of the country.—A. P.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The citizens will doubtless turn out in their lakhs on May 21, proclaimed as Tunisia Day for celebration of the victory. The route of the procession has been well chosen and one hopes the display will be worthy of the occasion. The Romans in their palmy days made rather a speciality of this kind of show, and conquerors were called home on the conclusions of their campaigns to be honoured with what were known as "triumphs."

—Anglo-India.

* * *

According to a British columnist "the search (for the next Viceroy) is still on."

Why not declare him an absconder with the inevitable consequences under the Defence of India Rules?

* * *

Reuters cable from Washington that Mr. Phillips's report "is considered highly confidential so that there is little likelihood that details will be disclosed."

And, therefore, if the Americans had any vague intention of taking the risk, Reuters hint must dissipate it.

* * *

"The General Commanding the Fourth Indian Division has given von Arnim's pistol to an Indian Regiment."

A great honour, a very great honour.

* * *

A London report mentions the persistence of a rumour that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy might abdicate.

This is like forecasting the occurrence of a twenty year old event.

* * *

Marshal Stalin has congratulated the Allies on "the liberation of Bizerta and Tunis from Hitlerite tyranny."

Literally and realistically true. Tunis and Bizerta have been certainly "liberated" from "Hitlerite tyranny"—for the French Empire.

* * *

Dr. T V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, is reported to have called on President Roosevelt on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Churchill was not present.

* * *

Hailing the Tunisian victory the British "News Chronicle" urges that "our military strategy must be matched by equally able political strategy". The worst of optimism is that any very good development stimulates many impossible hopes and demands.

Dr. Latiff On Ambedkar's Plea For Immediate Referendum On Pakistan

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 19.

Commenting on Dr. Ambedkar's proposals from Bombay to end the Indian political impasse, Dr. Syed Abdul Latif says:—

"It is a significant development in Indian politics that Dr. Ambedkar has now come to realise the need for a 'National Government during the war'.

But the plan he suggests is somewhat tortuous. He regards Pakistan as a preliminary issue. But he would like it settled without reference either to Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Gandhi.

He desires the people of the Pakistan areas to prevail upon the British Parliament to pass a legislative measure styled 'The Indian Constitution Preliminary Provisions Act,' providing for an immediate referendum separately of Muslims and non-Muslims in the areas concerned, the appointment thereafter of a boundary commission, a further referendum at the end of the war, and lastly the setting up of a council representative of Hindustan and Pakistan.

"There is no doubt that some procedure or other will have to be adopted to let the issue be decided on the basis of self-determination. But is this the time for it? The very initial step contemplated of a referendum in war-time on an issue over which feelings are bound to run high will, I am afraid, throw the country into confusion.

"I do not think that even fire-eaters among the League would like to force the pace of events to the extent Dr. Ambedkar recommends.

The League will be contented if a formal assurance is given by the Congress in particular that Muslims will be allowed to exercise, if they so desire at the time of framing a new constitution for India after the war, their right of self-determination in respect of Pakistan.

Not that such an assurance has not already been given. It is implicit in the right of secession conceded to units by the Congress.

Only, the League insists that the assurance should be expressed in categorical language. This, I dare say, the Congress will do to the League's satisfaction. But it must have the facility to do it.

If Dr. Ambedkar is really anxious to make tangible contribution to the removal of the deadlock and pave the way to the formation of a National Government, the easiest and the quickest method is to persuade his colleagues in the Government to adopt a policy of reconciliation and help Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah to meet and discuss things in order that a way might be found for an honourable settlement of the Indian problem, both interim and post-war".—A. P.

NAGPUR, May 19.

The December, 1942 issue of the "Gram Udyog Patrika", a monthly magazine, has been forfeited to His Majesty as it contains a prejudicial report, says a notification in the Provincial Government's Gazette.—A. P.

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Esplanade Maidan (North) Dhobi Talao

KHANDWA:
Military Barracks.

NAGPUR:
Assembly Rest House.

POONA:
Staunton Road.

60/57

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON
(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

British India 306,989 during March 1943; 261,003 during March 1942; 1,985,443 since 1st September 1942; 1,978,333 during the corresponding period last year. Indian States 60,430 during March 1943; 56,632 during March 1942; 393,401 since 1st September 1942; 412,843 during the corresponding period last year. Total India 367,419 during March 1943; 317,635 during March 1942; 2,378,844 since 1st September 1942; 2,391,179 during the corresponding period last year.

LONDON WHEAT

Rosaric Santa Fe 25/6 May/June quoted.

Australian 28/6 May/June quoted.

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JAPANESE LANGUAGE

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EPU-295

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INVESTMENT TIMES, LAHORE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th day of May 1943.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,84,40,000
Notes in circulation	696,15,34,000
Total Notes issued	706,99,74,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities; 80.326 per cent.	
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
Sterling Securities	523,48,67,000
Total of A.	567,90,10,000
B. Rupee Coin	13,40,09,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	125,69,55,000
Total Assets	706,99,74,000

PANIC IN AHMEDABAD
SHARE BAZAR

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Great panic prevails in local stock exchange. There were absence of buyers and selling pressure more. Following were closing quotations: Calico 1506; Saraspur 600; Ambika 665; Marsdan 277; Monogram 234; Jupiter 462.

YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, May 19.

The important event during the week has been the publication of long awaited Ordinances by the Government of India on Tuesday the 18th instant (a) in connection with the summary, assessment of the excess profits tax with a view to draw into Government's coffers all excess profits except six and two-thirds per cent and (b) in connection with the prevention of the growth of mushroom companies. It is stated by Sir Jeremy Raisman that the situation calls for emergency action and that the excess purchasing power including tax due to the Government requires to be reduced drastically as soon as possible. These two Ordinances have been issued by the Government with a view to check the inflation and thus effect drastic reduction on the present level of prices. The eagerly awaited Ordinances from the Government of India have at last been issued and soon after the issue of these Ordinances markets all over the country for almost all commodities have been disorganised and prices have undergone a very sharp decline. In case of yarns, prices have declined to the extent of about annas four per lb. in 20's both in ready and forward deliveries and even at the close prices are more inclined to decline further and as is usual in declining markets, speculative turnover is very much restricted. Owing to unsettled markets, naturally, genuine buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments in the hope that they will be able to make more profitable purchases in course of time. As regards speculators, they have been eager to liquidate speculative holdings even at market rates but in the absence of buyers prices are inclined to decline further. Reports from Cotton and Cloth Markets are also more or less of similar nature and prices are reported to have substantially declined in those markets. Reports from several important consuming centres go to show that the markets have been all disorganised there at present and the tendency at the moment is very uncertain. As regards Export Markets, the difficulties regarding freight and licence continue as usual and very little business has been done during the week. The future tendency of the market remains uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, May 19.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market was very steady. There was trade price fixing and increased local buying were induced by the senate agricultural committee approval of the Thomas Bill fixing a minimum of 23 1/2 cents for middling seven-eighths and a maximum of 25 cents per lb. in connection with the sale of Government owned cotton. At the opening July was one point up at 19.83 and declined to 19.80 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and July rose to 19.96. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 21.91 c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July highest a.m.	19.96+14	11.48
N. Y. July lowest a.m.	19.80—02	10.23

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, May 18.

	Today's price
May	....
July	.... 19.94+12
October	.... 19.72+14
December	.... 19.58+15
Middling Spot	.... 21.91+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	....
July	.... 20.24+14
October	.... 19.99+12
December	.... 19.84+12
Middling Spot	.... 20.70+10

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The market ruled quiet but steady. The volume of business was fair and prices in the speculatives as well as in the principal stocks ruled almost in the region of yesterday's closing levels. Government Securities were unchanged.

The following are closing quotations :—

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 14/6; Bengal Nagpur 35; Dunbar 302; Elgin Mills 80/2; New Vitoria 10/5.

COALS: Burra Dhemo 7/4; Burrakur 1/12; Ct. Dhemomain 13/8; Equitable 36/8; Ghusick and Muslia 8; Parasea 3/8; Talcher 3/8.

JUTES: Belvedre 473; C. T. Howrah 62; Kamarhatty 550; Kanknarrah 442; Nellimarla 21/14; Nuddea 94/8 C. T. Presidency 6/9.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, May 19.
Highest Lowest Closing at 6 p.m.

I. C. C. May	635	616	619½
I. C. C. July	644	623	624½

SURAT: A message from Baroda says that the millowners of Baroda have decided to sell cloth for the labourers working in their mills at a rate, forty per cent lower than the market price.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

SHARES: The local Share Bazar was quiet at the start and prices improved on moderate buying. Later on there was no follow up on the buying side and prices declined on increased selling. Cotton mill shares weakened on increased selling. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1900 and improved to Rs. 1945 but later declined to Rs. 1910 Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 387. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2010 and improved to Rs. 2050 but later eased off to Rs. 1980 and steadied at Rs. 1990. Century Mill shares open at Rs. 910 and declined to Rs. 880. Tone was easy with indifferent support.

Later on there was extensive unloading in mill shares. Bombay Dyeings dropped to Rs. 1920 and Century shares were quoted at Rs. 830. Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs. 1880 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 385.

TEXTILE: Ahmedabad Mill 602/8; Apollo Mills 5/13; Bharat Mills 101; Bom. Dyeing 1925; Cent. India 462; Century 830; Colaba 265; Dawn 1600; E. D. Ordy 21/8; E. D. Defd. 3/15½; Edward Sassoon 680; Elphinstone 108; Finlay xd 360; Gokak 377; Hindustan 4750; Ind. Manfg. 4825; Ind. Bleaching 260; Indore Malwa 1525; Khatau 677/8; Kohinoor 848; Lakshmi 1735; Madhowji 31; Minerva 272/8; Model Nagpur 385; Madhusudan 665; Meyer Sassoon 227/8; Morarji 1130; Mysore 325; New City 470; New Great 445; Phoenix 900; Podar Mills 365; Sassoon Spg. 30; Sassoon Silk 121; Shri Nivas 455; Sholapur 11000; Simplex 330; Svadeshi xd 560; Swan 332/8; Tata Mills 87; Vishnu 2800; Western India 4000.

INSURANCE: Bom. Life 162/6; Empire Life 725; New India 74; Ind. Mercantile 74; Indust & Prudent 34; Jupiter 23/10; Vulcan 16; Oriental 5425.

HYDRO & ELEC.: Ahmedabad 196/4; Ajmere 14/12; And. Valley Ord. 1825; Bom. Suburban 195; Bom. Tram Ord. xd 150; Broach 14; Karachi 266/4; Poona 305/4; Surat 196/4; Surat New Rs. 50/pd. prem. 70/8; Tata Hydro Ord. 195/8; Tata Power Ord. 1785.

BANK: Baroda Bank 127; Bank of India 172; Central Bank 64/12; Imperial Bank F. P. 1762/8; Imperial P. P. 437; Reserve 110; Union 8.

MISC. GROUP: Alembic Chem. 380; Alcock Ashdown 907/8; Asso. Cement 235; Belapur 236; Bom. Burma Old 320; Bom. Burma New 105; B. B. Petrol 2/1½; Bom. Steam 560; Radio Ord. 472/8; Radio Defd. 442/8; Invest. Trust 62; Prem. Const. 173; Port Canning 95/8; Scindia 31/10; Shivrajpur 64/8; Tata Ordy. 384; Tata Defd. 1880; Tata Chem. 34/14; Tata Oil 89/8; Wimco 360; Burma Corp. 2/7; Bic Ordy. 6/4; Indian Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 34/10; Steel Corp. 25/10; New Vict. Ord. 10/4.

COTTON A latest Ordinance to liquidate all outstandings was a boon to Bears who indulged in speculation late last night with a view to force down prices and some business was done at Rs. 575. No trading was resumed today and it is understood that some mills have addressed letters to the Board to fix yesterday's closing quotations as final to liquidate all open business as done in wheat and other markets. In the meantime professional Bears are doing propaganda to redress prices and some telegrams are also said to have been sent. It is understood that the Mahajan Association Board has fixed Rs. 600 as final price and is seeking sanction of the general body. The situation is very serious and a state of panic prevails. The Board of Directors of the E. I. C. A. are meeting in the evening to discuss the situation.

BULLION: The local bullion market was easy at the opening but active covering appeared and prices improved. Later on there was some liquidations. In the absence of forward trading all outstanding contracts are being liquidated. Gold opened at Rs. 88 and after advancing to Rs. 89/12 reached to Rs. 89/4. Silver opened at Rs. 128 and after advancing to Rs. 130/8 quietened at Rs. 129/8. Closing quotations, Ready Gold Rs. 88/4, Vaishakh Rs. 88/4, Ready Silver Rs. 131/4 Vaishakh Rs. 129.

SEEDS: The weakness in cotton market had temporary effect on the seeds market where groundnuts August opened at Rs. 126/12 and declined to Rs. 126/6. At this level there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 128/4. Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 117/10 and Linseed September was quoted at Rs. 15/2/6. Tone was steady with a moderate turnover.

Latest quotations: Groundnuts May Rs. 120,' August Rs. 125; Castorseeds Sept. Rs. 114.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Ten-Day Programme In Bombay

The Communist Party of India will be holding its first Congress in Bombay from May 23, after being in duress for a period of eight years.

TEN-DAY PROGRAMME.

The Congress will have a ten days' programme in which discussion pointing to the necessity of forging a united National Front of all patriotic organisations to win a National Government, reports on Food, cultural squad displays, ballads, songs and dances have been mentioned.

The Congress will open at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Dange, founder member of the Party. Conferences will be held at R. M. Bhatt Hall and Damodhar Hall, Parel.

WORKERS' FESTIVAL.

On May 29, the workers' festival when all the cultural squads drawn up from various Provinces, will hold their displays in the open air from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. The next day a mass rally will be held when the decisions of the Party Congress will be put across to the working-class of Bombay.

There will be 135 delegates drawn from all the Provinces, representing all generations from the 80-year-old Baba Sohan Singh Bhakhna who founded the Gadhr Party to the 16-year-old Kenhianandan, the organiser of "Bala Sangham" from Malabar.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 1, 1999.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 15, 1362.
Parsi: Adar 16, 1312.
Sunrise: 7-5 a.m., Sunset: 8-6 p.m.
Hightide: —, 12-29.
Lowtide: 5-44; 18-27.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BOLTON: On Sunday the 16th instant, P. J. Bolton, Partner, Arthur H. Wheeler & Co., London. (By cable).

KOTHARE GOVINDRAO VYANKATESH, late of Chichgar & Co. (Shipping Brokers) expired at his residence at Karelwady at the age of 62 at 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday. Funeral to-day morning at 8-30.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

KANNADA SABHA:—Professor R. V. Jahagirdhar will speak on "The Growth of Society and Literature" at 5-30 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar today.

SAVARKAR SATKAR MANDAL:—The Mandal has collected Rs. 33,000 so far in Bombay and suburbs. The presentation of the purse is provisionally fixed for June 6.

CIVIL DEFENCE DAY:—A conference of representatives of various organisations and prominent leaders residing in 'E' Ward was held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday evening with Mr. R. A. Wadia in the Chair, to discuss and decide upon the means of making the Civil Defence Day in the Ward, May 23 a success. Among the speakers were Dr. G. R. Pradhan, Dr. Bisne, Mr. M. A. Azad and Mr. R. M. Mhalge.

BANK OF JAIPUR LTD.

The opening ceremony of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. was performed on 10th inst. by Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister, Jaipur, in the presence of a big gathering of businessmen, Sardars, officers and gentry.

After the ceremony, Sir Mirza was At Home with the directors of the Bank at his residence when about 100 guests were present.

Tunisia Day Rally

A speech by His Excellency the Governor given in five languages will mark the climax of the Tunisia Day rally on the Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on Friday, May 21. His Excellency will speak first in English and his address will be immediately translated into Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada.

The speeches will be conveyed to the thousands of people who are expected to witness the rally through loud-speakers. They will also be broadcast through the Bombay Station of All-India Radio.

His Excellency will arrive at the Maidan about 7 p.m. By that time the tanks, guns and fighting vehicles will have finished their procession through the streets and will be drawn up beside the thousands of sailors, soldiers, airmen and men and women war workers taking part in the rally.

The procession is to start from the Band Stand at the Co-operage at 5-30 p.m. and will travel to the Maidan by way of Mahatma Gandhi Road, Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus, Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman Street, Bhendi Bazar, Victoria Gardens, Parel Road to Lalbaug, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Lamington Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Mahomedali Road, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road and Waudby Road.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Rumours about Italy appear to persist and to grow. I cannot help feeling that Mr. Eden's secret statement to the Commons had something to do with this. There is never any rumour to which British censorship gives its assent, unless there is some foundation in it. Hence it is reasonable to believe something is in the air. The reported abdication of the King of Italy in favour of his son is a natural consequence of the Italian failure to back the right side in the war. The position appears to be very clear as far as Germany's letting down of Italy is concerned. Germany took away some thousands of skilled workmen from Italy, saying that she was industrially much better equipped to turn out the weapons of war and that Italy had no need to worry on this account. The workers went from Italy but the promised munitions never came. Italy has not, it will be noticed, been able to raise a single Panzer division and now it appears she has hardly the means of defence against the threatened Allied invasion. The result is that at the psychological moment Italy finds itself in the peculiar position of being "let down" by Hitler.

How Mussolini will now play his cards is uncertain. He may cling on to his declining power or he may give up in favour of the Army and go into paternal retirement, hoping that some Italians will be left to love him in his old age. Or again he might do the spectacular thing of going into battle and meeting his doom in an old Roman way—sort of PRO PATRIA MORI.

In any case, the indications are that Italy will not participate in the war much longer. What terms the Allies will offer had is a matter of Anglo-American policy. I think the mood of Britain and America is to let Italy off cheap with a view to shorten the war. Their vengeance appears to be reserved for Hitler and the Nazis. It will be a shambles when peace does come. The years ahead look very dark for Europe. The shadow of war will lift one of these days but in its place there will come poverty and squalor and dirt and unemployment and hunger. The glory of war will fade in the face of that reality. Ah! Well it's all for world freedom, they say.

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LMN.1

THE BANK OF JAIPUR LTD.

(Incorporated In Jaipur State)

have pleasure in announcing that they have started their banking business at their Head Office at JAIPUR from 10th May, 1943. Bombay Branch will be opened shortly.

INSPECTOR WADE — THE DEATH WATCH — BY EDGAR WALLACE

INSPECTOR WADE'S PARTY MAKES A NIGHT CAMP IN THE JUNGLE . . . . . .
AND OUTSIDE THE CLEARING . . . .
THE ONE WITH THE BROAD BACK, THAT IS THE BWANA, CALLED WADE... PUT THE POISONED DART IN HIM!
WARNED BY A SIXTH SENSE, WADE DROPS TO THE GROUND . . . .
JIM, IT JUST MISSED YOU!
A POISONED DART FROM A BLOWGUN! IT'S STARTING!
THEN I'M GOING TO STOP IT --- I'M GOING INTO THE JUNGLE!

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduates in English, History and Science, and Matric or undergraduate teachers for lower classes. Apply before 30th of May to the Head Master, The Navsari High School, Navsari. 4602

Wanted experienced and trained teachers—Matric, B.A. or B.Sc. and Vernacular Senior. Apply to Secretary, Kelavani Mandal, Vaso (Via Nadiad). 4604

Wanted an expert Photographic Chemist who can make Printing Papers. Apply Box No. 4582, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two Teachers to teach English (1) Graduate, (2) Matriculate. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply M. A. Thakoor, President, Muslim Education Society, Rajapur, Dist. Ratnagiri.

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, Arts and Science Graduates with English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Ardhamagadhi French, History, Physics & Chemistry and T. D.'s (Bombay) Only M. A.s, Honours B. A.'s, II Class B. Sc.'s and trained men and women need apply before 25th May, 1943, in the prescribed printed form to, be had on sending 0-0-9 postal stamps. Applications should be sent to Prof. M. R. Palande, Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 4484

65. ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted from 1st June Independent Office Chamber with Telephone accommodation in Fort area. Please write with Particulars Box No. 1538 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides practical courses of studies in Home Science and Needlework as well as a training course for teachers of Home Science. The new session will commence on September 1st. Applications should reach the Directress well before that date. Minimum qualifications for admission—Matriculation or its equivalent. For prospectus and further information write to Mrs. Hannah Sen, Directress. 4583

174. BOOKS

"Scientific Curiosities of Sex Life" (Astounding curiosities and abnormalities of human sex life) by Mehta. Rs. 3-12. Taraporevala, Booksellers, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4571C

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Sind and Central provinces for Govt. approved Bus gas plants and also for pleasure car gas plants. Apply Box No. 1539, "Bombay Chronicle."

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Finest American Manifold Papers, in war economy size and Indian made duplicator's stencil ink ready for distribution. Please write to Box No. 1451, "Bombay Chronicle."

652 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Royal Portable Typewriter. U. S. A. Good as new—Rs. 350/-. Apply to Mr. K. S. Narayanamurty, C|o. International Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay. 4605

For Sale—Typewriters, Remington Brief, Foolscap No. 12, Royal Portable (Blue) Opportunity. Address: "Bangale", 646 Sachapeer Street, Poona Camp. 1545

Small Quantity of Khadi Shirting Coating and Prints available at Wholesale Rates. Nationals Limited Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort. 1546

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday the 4th June, 1943, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store-Keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

		Tender fee Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
1.	Steam Coal	2-0-0	150-0-0
2.	Cast Iron Manhole Covers for Sluice valves	2-0-0	110-0-0

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office:
Dated 16th May, 1943. (4609)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 Per Inch
Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India, 1874)
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-Eighth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, "Oriental Buildings", Bombay, on Wednesday, 16th June, 1943, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1942;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect a Director in place of Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election;
(4) To elect a Director in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., J.P., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election;
(5) To elect a Director in place of Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election;
(6) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(7) To sanction, if thought fit, a Bonus to the Officers and staff.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from Thursday, 3rd June to Wednesday 16th June 1943, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings.
Bombay, 19th May, 1943.

The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, 17th June, 1943, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, 3rd June, 1943, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, "Oriental Buildings", Bombay on 16th June, 1943, at 4-30 p.m. or so soon afterwards as the 68th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the same day shall be concluded for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the resolution for the amendment of certain Articles of Association referred to in the Notice and the Circular Letter, sent to the Company's Shareholders dated 19th May, 1943.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1943.
4593

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of stationery and drawing and surveying materials during the period of nine months commencing from 1st June, 1943.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tender for the supply of stationery, drawing and surveying materials" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND JUNE, 1943 TOGETHER WITH THE DEPOSIT PRESCRIBED FOR EACH SCHEDULE AND WITH THE SAMPLES. Full description as regards weight, measurement and make of the samples submitted should be given if they do not correspond to those mentioned in the schedule.

Tenders for each schedule will, as far as possible, be considered as a whole, but the Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to split them up if he thinks it necessary to do so.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for a set of two copies from the office of the undersigned.

Tenders submitted without samples will not be considered.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay: 18th May, 1943.
(4596)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER of Supplies (Purchase Branch) Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites offers for the following:

Generator, 2KVA, single phase 110 or 220V, 60 cycles, complete with D.C. exciter & suitable for belt drive	1 No.
Petrol Generator 110V, A.C. 3KVA or larger	1 No.
Pumps petrol driven, deep well capacity of 1,500 gallons per hour to go inside 5 in. tube well. Maximum size cylinder 4 1	2 in.	Nos. 2
Pump petrol driven deep well, capacity 2,500 gallons per hour for 8 in. tube well. Maximum size cylinder 7 in.	No. 1

Tender No. MP|8C. Misc.——1000.
The offers should reach the above office by 25-5-'43. (4595)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED APPLICATIONS for the posts of Assistant Industrial Planning Officers (Railway Work) Candidates should have sound Mechanical training and at least 5 years' experience in General Machine Shop and Tool Room work, and also experience in planning out operations and rate fixing. Experience in manufacture of munitions and advantage. Pay Rs. 350-700 according to qualifications and experience.

Applications should be sent to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay on or before the 1st June, 1943.
4606

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Jam Mill No. 1 Parel. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the Agents at Mill No. 1 Parel. One with knowledge of Electricity will be preferred.
(4591)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHOTALAL alias CHOTUBHAI RAMBHAI NAYAK, who was sent to the Bank of India Ltd. with 1600 (sixteen hundred) Deferred shares of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., belonging to the undersigned, particulars whereof are given below, has not since returned the same to him. The Public are therefore hereby requested not to deal with any of the said shares.

PARTICULARS

1200: Nos. 5382484 to 5383683
100: Nos. 5534784 to 5534883
300: Nos. 5535984 to 5536283.

1600

Dated this 19th day of May, 1943.

GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS
NAROTAMDAS.

Address:
Vasant Villas,
Babulnath Road,
Chaupatty, Bombay.
4611

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 6330|278.—With reference to the Commissioner of Police's Draft Notification No. 3930|278, dated the 17th March 1943, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) and clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Commissioner of Police with the previous sanction of the Government of Bombay makes the following rule, namely:

"During the Muharram festival a license to play music in the streets and public places shall only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Muharram festival and for no other days. No such license shall be granted unless the person applying for the same deposits a sum of Rs. 50 with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and agrees to forfeit the same in the event of any breach of the rules made under section 23 of the said Act for the conduct of the Muharram festival or of any disturbance by or with the connivance of the applicant."

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th May, 1943.
4614

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUKHIABAI ABDULHUSEIN JIVAJI RAJA, ABDULKADAR ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, SALEBHAI ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, ATIKABAI ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, FAIZULABHAI GULAMHUSEIN SHARAFALLY, FAZALALLY SIRAJ SHARAFALLY, YACUB SHARAFALLY, RANI SHARAFALLY and MANEK SHARAFALLY, the heirs of Abdulhusein Jivaji Raja have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim against the said property is requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the building standing thereon situate at Jambli and Bhandari Street in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring about 120 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2380 and Cadastral Survey No. 162 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1507 and 1966 and Street Nos. 53 to 61 and which said premises are bounded that is to say, on the East by Jambli Street, on the West by a passage and house of Keshowji Jadavji on the North by the said Bhandari Street and on the South by the house of Shivram Assoo.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1943.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM &
MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4612

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

MR. CHATURBHUJ VALLABHDAS and his wife Radhabai have agreed to sell to our client the following property.

Piece of land with the building thereon, situate at MANORDAS STREET, Bombay, admeasuring 163 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 604 and 72, New No. 5723, Old Survey No. 952 and 953, New Survey No. 8692 and Cadastral Survey No. 1307 of Fort Division "A" Ward No. 2607, Street Nos. 35 to 41 and bounded as follows: North Manordas Street, South properties of Vithaldas Purshottam and Kallianji Rattonji Gor, East sweeper's passage and property of Bhimnath Temple and West property of Kallianji Gor.

All persons having any claim in or upon the said property are required to make them known to the undersigned at 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1943.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(4607)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUKHIABAI ABDULHUSEIN JIVAJI RAJA, ABDULKADAR ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, SALEBHAI ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, ATIKABAI ABDULHUSEIN RAJA, FAIZULABHAI GULAMHUSEIN SHARAFALLY, FAZALALLY SIRAJ SHARAFALLY, YACUB SHARAFALLY, RANI SHARAFALLY and MANEK SHARAFALLY, the heirs of Abdulhusein Jivaji Raja have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim against the said property is requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Fazandari land, bearing part of New Survey No. 1/1390 and Cadastral Survey No 1319 of Bhuleshwar Dvision, admeasuring about 123 square yards with the building thereon, situated at Mirza Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Bombay Municipal C Ward Nos. 644(1) and 6644(2) and Street No. 30-32 and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Akbarbhai Moosabhai Raja, on the West by the property of Esufali Allibhai on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by the Mirza Street.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1943.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM &
MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4613

AUCTION SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

The sale of Jewellery and ornaments by order of the C. B. Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd., the Executors of the late Bai Goolbai Sorabji J. Jeejeebhoy will take place to-day as previously advertised. The sale of lots left over unsold at to-day's sale will be resumed on Saturday the 22nd. inst. at 3 P.M.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW

On FRIDAY, the 21st at 10-15 a.m.
A musical and Active Drama
IN HINDI VERSION
"BAHARE SULEMANI"
with
MASTER NISSAR, ZEBUNNISA, GULAB, PRABHA SHANKER, etc.
at
CITY LIGHT CINEMA
MATUNGA, B. B.
AWAIT NEXT SUNDAY
at 10-15 a.m.
"THE ATSHI TOOFAN"
A thrilling drama which has crashed record

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee 2-30
RANJIT'S
IQRAR
MADHURI, MOTILAL, RAMA SHUKUL
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS

CAPITOL

At 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
(Phone 20422)
TO-DAY ONLY
ELEANOR POWELL ★ ROBERT YOUNG
"HONOLULU"
FROM FRIDAY
"EAGLE SQUADRON"

'GANDHI ASTROLOGER'

on family love profession, etc. Lucky numbers, days by Monthly details, 1 year Rs. 3. Weekly Rs. 10. Five Answers Re. 1 V. P. As. 5. State sex, age and writing time. Hanuman Jothisha Ashramam, Tiruttani S. India.

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Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD. highly approved by the Mills Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO. LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone 33609.

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(DADAR)
TOMORROW FRI. Morning 10-30 A.M.
GNANAMBIKA
(MALAYALAM)
ONLY ONE SHOW
Advance Booking at the Theatre.

AURORA

TO-DAY—LAST 3 SHOWS
at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS"
From TOMORROW
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
More Laughter—More Suspense than the screen has ever known!
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
CAROLE LOMBARD
JACK BENNY

MISCHIEF

THY NAME IS
RAMOLA!
MISCHIEF AT ITS MISCHIEVOUS BEST in
MAN-CHALI
A 'TALWAR' Production
DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES
NEW WEST END
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Holiday Matinee 2 P.M. tomorrow
A 'FAMOUS' RELEASE

Grand Musical Drama

APNA-PARAYA

Starring: SAHU MODAK and HANSA
SWASTIK
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SUNDAY 23rd May
MORNING SHOW at 9-30 A.M.
The Greatest Hit
by BARUA
SESH-UTTAR
IN BENGALI
Cast:—
KANAN, BARUA, JAMUNA, AHIN etc.
AT
ROXY TALKIES

MENSCO Govt. Regd. Guaranteed harmless Specific to bring back usual menstrual flow in 6 hours in any kind of stopped Menses even for 4/5 months. Rs. 2 V. P. As. 11, Dr. U. N. Chakravorty:—126/2, Hazra Road, Kalighat, Cal. Stokists—Choonilal Dababhai and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Wonderfully refreshing after daily shave

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Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess St., Bombay 2.

WAITING FOR ANOTHER LINLITHGOW?

British Govt. Wants Tactful Man, Preferably Of Eden's Generation

LONDON, May 19.

Writing on the question of the new Viceroy of India the London "Evening Standard" columnist "Londoner" says on Tuesday that there is a strong feeling in the British Government that the appointment should go to someone of Anthony Eden generation.

"It is recognised that the man who assumes Viceregal responsibility now will face critical and vital years which will require vision, courage and endurance," adds the columnist. The search is still on."—Reuter.

Germans Increase Precautions In Paris

ZURICH, May 19.

The Germans are increasing their precautions in Paris in recent weeks, says a Paris report.

Private messages say that all Hotels, Police Stations, Barracks and other buildings requisitioned by them are being equipped with barbed wire entanglements.—India Press Service.

General Rising In France Likely

LONDON, May 19

M. Grenier, the Communist Deputy of Saint Denis declared at a press conference on Tuesday, that there would be a general rising in France as soon as the Allies land.

M. Grenier quoted the clandestine newspaper "Tumanite" which in its issue of April 15, gave directions to partisans in the event of an Allied invasion.

As soon as an Allied landing was known the newspaper said all members were to consider themselves mobilised and they would immediately be armed.

They were to immobilise all economic activity of the country at once by strikes to prevent the movement of transport.

The Vichy police were to be made prisoners or destroyed if they showed fight and all prisons and concentration camps were to be thrown open and political prisoners released.—Reuter.

First Afghan Consul Arrives In United States

MIAMI, FLORIDA, May 18
(By Cable)

The first Afghanistan Consul to be accredited to the United States, Mr. Mohammed Chouiab, has arrived here by plane. He is 'an route' to New York, where he will be located.—USOWI.

Phillips Takes A Holiday

WASHINGTON, May 19.

President Roosevelt's envoy to India, Mr. Phillips, is at present on his Massachusetts estate with his wife and son.

A member of his family told Reuter, "He is really tired and has gone up mainly for a rest. He looked very thin and worn out when he arrived in the United States.

He was desperately busy all last week in Washington seeing high officials to report on his findings in India.

Mr. Phillips is expected to return to Washington later this week or early next week.

Soon after his arrival in the United States Mr. Phillips had a lengthy talk with the Agent-General to the Government of India, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

The report to President Roosevelt made by the President's personal representative in India, Mr. Phillips, IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL so that there is little likelihood that details will be disclosed.

The Agent-General for India, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai has gone to Hotsprings for the Food Conference. —Reuter.

Belha Newab's Body Buried In Surat

SURAT, May 19.

The body of Nawab Sardar Meer Masud Alam Khan, C.I.E., Nawab of Belha, who died in Bombay on Tuesday was brought here to-day and buried in the historic cemetery of Khaja Deewana Sahib.

Nawab Dr. Fakruddin of Baroda, Dr. Tayyabbhai and other leading citizens attended the funeral procession.

The late Sirdar Meer Masud Alam was one of the last princes of the ruling Nawab family of Surat. He was a big landlord and was connected with several benevolent institutions of the Muslim community. By family ties he was connected with several ruling chiefs of the province.

His son Meer Sultan Alam succeeds him.—A. P.

States Muslim League Cabinet

NAGPUR, MAY 19.

The new Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League for the year 1943-44 as constituted by the President of the League is as follows:

Mr. C. Jodhary Golam Abbas, Mr. Yusuf Qureshi, Moulvi Asmutullah, Hakim Nisar Ahmad, Mr. Ali Abbas Saher, Mr. Shah Alim Uddin Saheb, Moulvi Mergheob Ahmad Saheb, Mr. Manzar Alam Ansari, Khan Bahadur Diwan Shokat Ali, Maulana Khamosh Saheb, Mullah Fakhruddin, Mr. Hatim Bhai Aheb, Mr. Abdul Kadar Moosa Rahim Bhai Aheb, Mr. Abdul Kadar Moosa, Abdul Rahim Saheb, Rashid Turabi Saheb, Syed Fazal Husain Saheb, Mr. Mohmad Mohiuddin Saheb, Mr. Mohmood Sharif Saheb, Mrs. Bilquees Suleman Mahmood, Mrs. Soghra Humayum Mirza.—A. P.

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